some inconvenience and at some threatened neglect of public duties, somewhat suddenly and on some-what short notice, in order that I might participate

with you in this magnificent banquet. Mr. President, you ought to very proud of this society, citizens by birth of Ohio, here on the sea-board, and in this great metropolis of New-York, so strong in numbers and in intellect and in char-We feel-those of us who have not that privilege, those of us born outside the sacred pale tide us, we must drive out Spain from the Philipof Ohlo-that it is a privilege that does not often come, and that must be appreciated when it does come, to be your guests. When I look over this assembly of Ohloans and recollect the history of |-as I have no other opinion now, than that it was that great central State of our Union, I know that you feel, as I have just said, a just pride in your nativity and in the State to which you all owe

the allegiance of birth. But there is another thought that comes with this, that while you are Ohloans and while you have done so much to libustrate all that is best in American history and in American statesmans also belong to your company by virtue of the fact that I, and you, too, are American citizens,

home among you to-night. There is something very grateful to me always in ing from State pride and from that love of selfvernment that belongs to our States, something that illustrates to my mind the strength of our a Nation, we yet preserve our loyalty to the comnities that we govern and to which we belong. and that must preserve in the future, as it has preserved in the past, the true glory of American

institutions. I am always thankful that the map of this great untry is not painted over with one color; that the States in every map appear distinctively as selfevery map appear distinctively as werned sovereign States, and that from them up phize the Declaration of Independence and liberty! to the pinnacle of National greatness come the springs of our greatness and the source of all that we hope for as the strength of our future.

JUST CAUSE TO BE PROUD.

You have just cause to be proud, my fellow-citizens from Ohio, in the occasion on which you assembled to-night, and I can speak to-night without any suspicion or imputation of self-glorifica-tion, because it is for me to bear witness to you to the important part that Ohlo has performed in the great concluding act of this drama of the war with Spain. It is a very great honor, my friends, that not only did you contribute your citizen soldiery to the defence of our great Republic, but that you also contributed the character and the statesmanship and that broad-minded judgment in the persons of two who on that Peace Commission ap-pointed by the President, also from Ohio, have ought to a conclusion the war with Spain by a definitive Treaty of Peace. And let me say-because it is a pleasure for me to say it in his absence-that no State in this Union could have contributed to that function, or any other great diplomatic function of statecraft, a mind s character more equipoised, settled, clear and strong than was contributed by Ohio when she sent that quiet, sensible, strong statesman, William R. Day, to Paris to conclude the Treaty of Peace. Always self-contained, never self-exploitative, always selfsuppressed, yet firm and courageous in the performance of duty as he saw it, he has illustrated the very highest traits of American statesmanship and American character in the work that we brought home with us from the other side of the

I speak of him first because he was the presi dent of the Commission appointed by the President. But Ohio's honors did not cease there. He was ably seconded by another son of Ohio, who with untiring zeal and devotion to his country's interests as he saw them, with the patriotic and single purpose to achieve and promote the glory and honor and safety of his country-your distin guished fellow-statesman, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, who sits at my left-has secured for himself must ever remain an honor to him and to the great State that gave him birth.

NO SECRET TO DISCLOSE.

And now, my friends, your president has said that he hoped to hear all the diplomatic secrets with which we were supposed to be surcharged, and that we were to display to-night to you some and that we were to display to-night to you such thing that would gratify your curiosity and your patriotism by telling you of things that happened, that you have a right to know, in those negotia-tions which we considered so important and which form such an epoch in the history of our country, Well, our great secret is, that we have no secret to disclose. Our conduct there was in unison and knew nothing of intrigue or finance, but we sought to meet the trained diplomacy of Europe by straightforward and direct methods of American statesmanship and American character. (Cries of

"You did it, too!") were far away, and we felt that we five men -felt it with an intensity that I cannot describe adequately-represented our country and its interests, its future, and in a measure its destiny, and whatever differences we had in our own council chamber, and we had many, there was but a solld the enemies of our country. We recollected that whatever our differences of opinion might be, when we came to deal with the great interests of the United States as opposed to those of Spain, that political opinion sank into insignificance before the great paramount consideration that we were Americans charged with responsibility for America, charged with a duty to our country, which we endeavored humbly in the sight of God to perform.

There may have been some questions as to the policy of acquiring the Philippines at all; there may have been grave doubts as to whether we should go outside of the declaration with which the war was commenced and confined, and extend our view putside of this hemisphere to the distant Orient; but there came a time in the course of those negotiations and this, perhaps, is one of the secrets to which your president alluded-when after four or weeks of doubt and anxiety it became apparent that these negotiations must either be broken and your Commissioners return without a treaty at all, and that we would be relegated to the necesof taking not only the Philippines, but Cuba and Porto Rico, by the ruthless hand of military conquest, or by some concessions that comported with the magnanimity and greatness and character this country, gain them by the voluntary cession of a treaty of peace. And, therefore, we believed that it was better for this country, strong in the hours of its victories, great in the hour of its triumphs, that it should to a beaten and prostrate foe exhibit that magnanimity of which I spoke, and take from them by voluntary cession and by purchase, so tospeak, those distant islands rather than to expose ourselves in the eyes of the world to the playing of a rôle of barbaric conquest, and by litary power treading the path of medieval rapine and warfare.

RELUCTANT TO ENTER THIS ROLE. I speak as one, as my friend on my left and colleague on the late Commission will bear me wit-



prisons an offender is from one place to an-other and pile them up all day long. That is all.

would as soon be down with a mortal disease. It will come to that sooner or later.

A man's life can be dragged out by dyspepsia and liver complaint. The experience of Mr. J. T. Cardwell, of Fall Creek Depot, Pittsylvania Co., Va., shows how Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saves people from consumption by waking up their nutritive organism and giving it power to supply pure, healthy blood, which drives out blood poisons and dead tissues and builds up sound, wholesome nd dead tissues and builds up sound, wholesome

flesh and muscle.

"I feel it my duty," writes Mr. Cardwell in a letter to Dr. Pierce, "to write you of the lasting benefits derived from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little 'Pellets.' Seven years ago I contracted a severe cold, which haffled the skill of one of the best physicians in my State. It ran on and I continually grew worse until I concluded to write to the 'World's Dispensary Medical Association.' The answer to my inquiry advised me to use 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' for indigestion and liver complaint; at this time two months had passed. In two or three days after I had commenced the use of your medicine my cough had entirely stopped, my digestion was better, my low spirits driven away and I felt new life and vigor in my whole body."

This marvelous "Discovery" makes nerve force and rugged power. It is far better than oily emulzions; it does not make flabby fat, it does not increase the weight of corpulent people.

ness, who was reluctant to enter this role that we are now playing. I speak as one who shared perhaps the most conservative views on this questhat anywhere are expressed in this br land of ours; but when I find that those who now are or lately have been opposed to the ratification of the treaty at all, all with one voice and one accord, from Senator Hoar down through the ranks of the opposition, declare that whatever might bepine Islands and keep her out, then there was but one plain path of duty before those who thought as I did, and I could form no other opinion then. our duty to take those Islands and hold them in trust for the great purposes of American freedom and American liberty, guided by all of our history that lies behind us, and moving forward to a goal that must bring happiness, with law and liberty, to peoples who never before had known what they

How idle, in view of the opinion thus formed, must seem the criticisms of those who are invoking the Declaration of Independence and the time-hon-(applause), and by that high title I claim to be at ored maxims to which we all adhere, that all just evernment rests on the consent of the governed! an occasion like this that is distinctively one spring- ment of liberty, ordered and governed by law, is a practical thing and not a thing of phrases? Don't we know that it would be absolutely impossible that those people who for 400 years had known no institutions. Stretching from ocean to ocean as government but that of Spain, who had no realiza tion of civilization except what had been filtered down through the oppressions of a conquering race? Don't we know that it was impossible for them to conceive, much less achieve, the notion of American liberty until the strong hand of American power had established the law and the order which would give place and opportunity for the blessings that are spoken of when we so apostro-

A VERY PRACTICAL QUESTION.

Now, another thing-and you will pardon me, because this is becoming a very practical question, and fills all our hearts and minds, I know, with anxiety and with thoughtfulness in regard to the future—we are thinking about it, and talking about it in our homes and in our offices and places of business-I want to call your attention to this fact and to this consideration: After the signing of the protocol, on August 12 last, by which an armistice and truce were brought about between Spain and the United States, Manila, its harbors and bay, were occupied by the forces of the United States, and General Merritt, commanding the force and gallant army then in those waters, landed and proceeded to hold in strict obedience to the terms of that protocol that city, with his col-

league, Admiral Dewey. Spain's power had been broken; her fleets had been destroyed; her army had been surrendered, and there we stood, the guardians of those people that we had just rescued from the despotism of four hundred years. There we stood, with our flag and our soldiery and our sailors, as the guarantee of American honor and American liberty to those people. And now what was to happen? And what has occurred? Before the armistice is over, without a single departure from the strict obliga-tion imposed upon the United States and its armies by that armistice, before the Treaty of Peace was ratified, and while we stood there with arms at rest guarding these people, having driven out their oppressors, waiting for the definitive ratification of treaty with their enemy and ours, they exhibited their idea of liberty, their idea of obligation by attacking without provocation the army that had come to deliver them and the ficet that had co-operated with it and brought about the conflict which is now, unhappily, being waged in those

"LET US HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY."

What have we got to say about the Declaration diers are being shot down and our sailors staining a place in the galaxy of American statesmen that | the flecks of American men-of-war with their blood, and preach to them the Declaration of Independand the saying of Thomas Jefferson, that all just government rests on the consent of the governed? Let us have, at least, opportunity-and say it in the presence of the world which is to pass upon our conduct, and we invoke the public opinion of the civilized nations of the earth as to the justice of our position-let us have at least the opportunity to show those people what we meant and what we intended, before we commence to talk to them about government resting upon the consent of the governed.

What analogy is there between their position and ours in the Revolutionary War? I have heard it over and over again on the floor of Congress and in line with American traditions of diplomacy. We in the Senate of the United States, with vociferous iteration, asserted that they had as much justification in taking up arms and shooting down American citizens and American soldiers as had the patriots of '70 in resisting the forces of King George. Why, for 150 years prior to the Revolution of '76 we had lived under English government, had protested against its injustice, had formulated our grievances, and had petitioned for their rectification and adjustment, and then only went to arms when race, men as capable of self-government as the governing power itself. And people who never knew self-government. who have grouned under Spanish oppression in these centuries; and for the first time in all their history they have had a gleam of light brought to them by the flag carried by Merritt and Dewey, And yet they are compared to the patriots who in were driven to arms against King George and his forces on the continent of America. It is absurd, and it is stuff and nonsense, to talk about there being any kind of comparison between the two historic epochs. I want, as much as any one, to illustrate American character and American principles wherever the American flag floats; but give us the opportunity, and stop shooting Ameryou then what we will do.

"WE ARE ALL AMERICANS.

Then what are we to do now? To-night, in the face of this great crisis, for such it is, we are all Democrats and we are all Republicans, and, more than all, we are all Americans. Let us see to it that what we have undertaken in the sight of the world is carried out, and let us not turn our backs upon a duty that is so plain that no man can mis Let us tell these poor people that we have come to give them the liberty they are fighting for, and which they can never attain except with our aid. Why, we were their allies, and they have them a patient and long-suffering consideration the precepts of the great Nation to which we belong We will give them better government than they have ever dreamed of having. We will give all costs and at all hazards, and we will not go ship and the principles of American liberty in doing

We cannot retreat. We cannot sail away from those islands now. However we might have done so in October or November, we cannot do it in February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen ninety nine. And so, my friends, we are here to-night, considering for a moment on this festal occasion these grave duties and these grave responsibilities that belong to this great Nation of ours, and to its citizenship and to every individual citizen

Thank God that no American hand ever wielded a sword or pointed a gun that behind that hand there was not an American conscience. Thank God that every American conscience is awakened, and that this matter is debated at every crossroad in this great land of ours, and that when America makes up her mind and has debated and has satisfied herself that her cause is just, then nothing can impede her way or stop her progress in

chieving the results at which she aims.

We did not go to war until the American con science was awakened. We bore and forbore for many long years a condition of affairs in the neighboring islands of Cuba and Porto Rico that had become abhorrent to the sense of American justice and to American humanity. And it was only after all that, until the great provocation of the loss of our battle-ship Maine and the sacrifice of 265 gallant American sailors, that at last the indignation of this country was aroused and we declared that housekeeping so outrageous should not exist right next door to us.

My friends, we all owe a duty to our neighbors, and I always liken the situation of our country in this matter of Cuba and the difficulties in Cuba to that of a law-abiding citizen living in one of our tvilized and orderly American communities. cause, not only are the citizens law-abiding, but this country is law-abiding, and when that lawabling citizen finds right next door to him there is an ill-governed, ill-regulated household-the head f the house beating his wife and starving his chila law-abiding citizen, until at last the outery be comes so great and the outrage so enormous that he can bear it no longer, and he goes in and takes

his neighbor by the throat and says: "This thing must stop!" and he does it because he is his neigh-

OUR ATTITUDE IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN." And that was our attitude in the war with Spain. But war was declared, and no one can tell what the consequences of war, once entered upon, are to be, it may set the whole world affame. But if we went into it righteously, if we went into it with an awakened conscience, if we went into it with a jusiffication that satisfied the moral sense of American people, then, come what may, as American citizens and as American men, we will face them, whatever they may be.

And now, my friends, this is not the time to talk o the Philippines, or to give promises to the world is to what we are going to do with these people after we have established orderly government among them. We cannot do it withe the crack of Mauser rifles is ringing in our ears. We must, because we believe we have the right, put down this opposition and this destructive attack that is being made upon our country and upon its arms and navies in those distant waters. We cannot reason with those people now. It is not now to preach to them the eternal doctrines of liberty and of freedom, or to read to them the Declaration of Independence. We will do that by and by. I grant you that the situation is serious. I grant you that the situation is serious. I grant you that the difficulties on the path we are treading seem to me very great indeed; but because duty is difficult and dangerous even, it cannot be avoided or exaded by manly men. We must face our duties and look them squarely in the face. We have got those islands, and we have got them bad, and we are going to live through it, and, with or without foreign interforence, we will so regulate. I confidently believe, our conduct as that we will give no just cause of effence to any Power, people or potentate in the world; and, so doing, we may let the consequences take care of themselves.

Now, that is the way I feel about it, as perhaps the most conservative and the most loth of all the citizens of this country—I won't say of all the members of the Commission—to have anything to do with the Philippines at all. But if, as the opposition of the ratification of the freaty said, and as I said before, we must drive out Spain, then, surely, having driven her out, we cannot leave those islands derelicts on the wide Pecific Ocean, to be picked up by any aggressive, grabbing European Power that chooses some fine morning to sail by and plant its flag there.

WHAT IT BROUGHT TO THE ISLANDS, after we have established orderly government smong them. We cannot do it while the crack of

WHAT IT BROUGHT TO THE ISLANDS.

There is one thing certain, that however unwise t may be said our conduct has been, and however deleterious to our best interests it may have been, it can bring nothing and has brought nothing to the people of those islands but blessing and the promise of blessing such as they never had the opportunity to hope for in all the centuries that

We know we are doing them no wrong. know that they are better for all that has happened, and for all that will happen; and, if it costs us priceless blood and untold treasure, then it is sacrifice that high civilization owes to inferto

us priceless blood and untold treasure, then it is a sacrifice that high civilization owes to inferior civilization, and we will lift them up at any cost and give them an opportunity for that self-government about which we hear so much. Never in all their history has that opportunity come for those people before. Whether they are capable of it or not, I do not know. If they are not capable of it, then we must remain there long enough to illustrate American power and American manhood and American statesmanship.

When we are convinced that they are capable of it, in God's name hand them over the islands and let them govern the islands themselves.

But we have not only driven out Spain, their oppressor, but we intend to drive out anarchy and barbarism and the half-civilization that is now so destructive to American soldiers and American sallors in those islands. We are going to deliver them from themselves and give them some measurable degree of decent white man's government.

Now these are not secrets of diplomacy. Thank God! American diplomacy includes the whole citizenship of seventy millions of people, and their secrets are the secrets of all. As I said before, there can be no settled polley toward these islands adopted by the Government of the United States that does not meet the approval of the thoughtful, liberty-loving, God-fearing people of this country. It will be debated, as I said before, and a virial scannot be excaped from.

As IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

AS IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

I believe that in the present crisis-for it is ferences until such time as we may, without a sacrifice of American manhood, consider them. believe that we should with one voice and on mind stand together, shoulder to shoulder,

mind stand together, shoulder to shoulder, until tranquillity and peace are restored in the Orient, and then we will take about the Declaration of Independence, and then we will take about the Declaration of Independence, and then we will take about the Declaration of Independence, and then we will take about the Declaration of Independence, and then we will take about the Declaration of Independence, and then we will see that the proposed of the Section of Independence, and then we will present the world and for civilization, a triumph great the world and for civilization at the ages that have preceded us.

So acting, not giving us to transple upon its ideals—but always mindful of terms to understand the section of the land that they in the path that duty marks out for us, and if needs be, we will put those people in possession of the land that they in the path that duty marks out for us, and if needs be we will put those people in possession of the land that they to our interests to do so and to the interests of themselves. By so doing we will achieve a triumph for American content of the continuation of the land that they are the proposed and given. He said in part is proposed and given. He said in part is given been equivalent in internations under such a triumph great the world and the end of the land that they into the part that duty marks out for us, and if the part that duty marks out for us, and if it may be to the marked to the part that they are the part that the p

ever it finds you, is at once a distinction and a duty. But it would be easier to-night and more natural for me to remain silent. I am one of yourselves, the givers of the feast, and the occasion belongs peculiarly to my colleagues on the Peace Commission. I regret that more of them are not here to tell you in person how profoundly we all appreciate the compliment you pay us. Judge Day, after an experience and strain the like of which few Americans of this generation have so suddenly and so successfully met, is seeking to regain his strength at the South. Senator Frye, at the close of an anxious session, finds his responsible duties Washington too exacting to permit even a day's absence; and Senator Davis, who could not leave the care of the treaty to visit his State even when his own re-election was pending, has snatched the first moment of relief since he was sent to Paris, hast summer, to go out to St. Paul and meet the constituents who have in his absence renewed to him the crown of a good and faithful servant.

BALANCE-WHEEL OF THE COMMISSION.

It is all the more fortunate, therefore, that you ber of the Opposition who formed the regulator and balance-wheel of the Commission. When Senator Gray objected, we all re-examined the processes of our reasoning. When he assented, we knew we were on solid ground and went ahead. It was an expected gratification to have with you also the accomplished secretary and counsel to the Com-mission, a man as modest and unobtrusive as its president, and like him equal to any summons. In his regretted absence, we rejoice to have with us the most distinguished military aid ordered to report to the Commission, and the most important witness before it-the Conqueror of Manila.

So much you will permit me to say in my capacity as one of the hosts, rather than as a member of the body to which you pay this gracious compliment.

It is not for me to speak of another figure necessarily missing to-night, though often with you Ohio Society who sent us to Paris! A great and shining record already speaks for him. be known in our history as the President who freed America from the Spanish blight;-who realized the aspiration of our earlier statesmen, cherished by the leaders of either party through three-quarters of a century, for planting the flag both on Cuba and on the Sandwich Islands; -more than this, as the President who has carried that flag half-way round the world and opened the road for the trade

of the Nation to follow it. All this came from simply doing his duty, day to day, as that duty was forced upon him. No other man in the United States held back from war as he did, risking loss of popularity, risking the hostility of Congress, risking the hursh judgment of friends in agonizing for peace. It was no doubt in the spirit of the Prince of Peace; but it was also with the wisdom of Polonius, "Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in, bear thyself so that thine adversary may beware of thee!" Never again will any nation imagine that it can trespass indefinitely against the United States with impunity. Never again will an American warship run greater risks in a penceful harbor than in bat-tle. The world will never again be in doubt whether, when driven to war, we will end it in a

of these new possessions remains so frowning there are faint hearts ready enough to say that Peace Commission is in no position to be receiving compliments. Does protection protect? is an old question that used to be thrown in our facesthough I believe even the questioners finally made up their minds that it did. Does peace pacify? is he question of the hour. Well, as to our great antagonist, historic, courageous Spain, there seems ground to hope and believe and be glad that it does -not merely toward us, but within her own borders. When she jettlsoned cargo that had already shifted rulnously, there is reason to think that she averted disaster and saved the ship. Then as to Porto Rico there is no doubt of peace; and as to Cuba very little,-although it would be too much to hope that twelve years of civil war could be

followed by an absolute calm, without disorders. As to other possessions in the farther East, we may as well recognize at once that we are dealing now with the same sort of clever barbarians as in he earlier days of the Republic, when, on another ncounter the Algerian pirates. But there is this difference. Then we merely chastised the Algerians into letting us and our commerce alone. The permanent policing of that coast of the Mediterranean was not imposed upon us, by surrounding circum stances, or by any act of ours,-it belonged to nearer nations. Now a war we made has broken down the only authority that existed to protect the commerce of the world in one of its greatest Eastern thoroughfares, and to preserve the lives and property of people of all nations re-sorting to those marts. We broke it down, and selfishness of falling to replace it. However men may differ as to our future policy in those regions, here can be no difference as to our present duty. It is as plain as that of putting down a riot in Chicago, or New-York-all the plainer because we have until recently ourselves been taking the very ourse, and doing the very things to encourage the

WHY TAKE SOVEREIGNTY IN THE PHILIPPINES?

A distinguished and patriotic citizen said to me the other day, in a Western city, "You might have volded this trouble in the Senate by refusing title in the Philippines, exactly as in Cuba and simply enforcing renunciation of Spanish sovereignty. Why didn't you do it?" The question is important, and the reason ought to be understood. But at the outset it should be clearly realized that the circumstances which made it possible to take that course as to Cuba were altogether exceptional. For three-quarters of a century we had asserted a special interest and right of interference there as against any other nation. It is directly on our order as in the past would be preserved there, even if we had to do it ourselves. There was also the positive action of Congress, which on the one hand gave us excuse for refusing a sovereignty our high est legislative authority had disclaimed, and on the other formally cast the shield of our responsibility over the island when left without a government of sovereignty. Besides there was a people there, dvanced enough, sufficiently compact and homo geneous in religion, race and language, sufficiently sed already to the methods of government, to warrant our Republican claim that the sovereignty was not being left in the air; -that it was only left where in the last analysis and in a civilized community it must always reside, in the people them-

And yet, under all these conditions, the most difficult task your Peace Commissioners had at Paris was to maintain and defend the demand for a renunciation of sovereignty without anybody's acceptance of the sovereignty thus renounced. ernational law has not been so taught or practised broad; and it may be frankly confessed that the Spanish arguments on this point were learned, cute, sustained by the general judgment of Europe, and not easy to refute.

demand concerning the Philippines neither could nor ought to have been acquiesced in by the civilized world. Here were ten millions of scople on a great highway of commerce, some semi people on a great highway of commerce, some semi-civilized, some barbarous, others mere pagan savages, but nothing like a majority or even a respectable minority of them accustomed to self-government or believed to be capable of it. Sovereignty over such a conglomeration and in such a place could not be left in the air. The civilized world would not recognize its transfer, unless transferred to somebody. Renunciation under such circumstances would have been equivalent in international law to abandonment, and that would have been equivalent to anarchy and a race for selzure among the nations that could get there

easiest way of solving it? And next, we will probably fare best in the end, if we try to profit somewhat by the experience others have had in like cases.

The widest experience has been had by the great nation whose people and institutions are nearest like our own. Illustrations of her successful methods may be found in Expyt and in many British dependencies, but for our purposes, probably best of all either on the Malay Peninsula or on the north coast of Borneo, where she has had the happiest results in dealing with intractable types of the worst of the same races. Some rules, drawn

of all either on the Malay Feninsula or on the north coast of Bornso, where she has had the happiest results in dealing with intractable types of the worst of these same races. Some rules, drawn from this experience, might be distasteful to people, who look upon new possessions as merely so much more Government patronage, and quite repugnant to the noble army of office-seckers; but they surely mark the path of safety.

The first is to meddle at the outset as little as possible with every native custom and institution and even prejudice. The next is to use overy existing native agency you can, and the next to employ in the Government service just as few Americans as you can, and only of the best. Convince the natives of your irresistible power and your inexorable purpose; then of your desire to be absolutely just, and after that, not before, be as kind as you can. At the outset you will doubtless find your best agents among the trained officers of the Navy and the Army, particularly the former. On the retired list of both, but again particularly of the Navy, ought to be found just the experience, in contact with foreign races, the moderation, wide views, justice, righd method and inflexible integrity you need. Later on should come a real civil service, with such pure and efficient administration abroad as might help us ultimately to conclude that we ourselves deserve as well as the heathen, and induce us to set up similar standards for our own service at home. Meantime, if we have taught the heathen largely to govern themselves, without being a hindrance and menace to the civilization and the commerce of the world, so much the better. Heaven speed the day! If not, we must even continue to be responsible for them ourselves er. Heaven speed the day! If not, we must even continue to be responsible for them ourselves—a duty we did not seek, but should be ashamed to

WHAT GOVERNOR BUSHNELL SAID. Governor Bushnell of Ohio was next introduced, and upon rising was received with much

enthusiasm. In part he said:

enthusiasm. In part he said:

Whether Westerners or Easterners, Celts or Teutons, Republicans or Democrate, expansionists or non-expansionists, we are all Buckeyes here to-night. (Laughter.) This is one of the occasions that I could wish that the mantle of one of the world's great orators had fallen on me. But, no such legacy having been bequeathed to me, what I shall say will in nowise equal the oration of Mark Antony over the body of Casar. (Laughter.)

What I shall say will be in pralse of our State, in glory of the great city of New-York and of the Nation in which we live. (Applause.) My speech will be brief, because I have had the pleasure of being present two or three times on similar occasions to this festival of to-night, and if I attempted to make anything like an extended address I should be like a friend of mine whose wife was giving a reception one evening. Just before the guests began to arrive she saw her husband carrying away all the umbrellas from the hatrack. She said to him: "Why, my dear, you don't need to take those umbrellas away. Our guests will not steal any of them." "Oh! that's not. What troubles me." he replied. "I am only afraid that the guests will recognize them." "Chi that's not. What troubles me." he replied. "I am only afraid that the guests will recognize them." "Chi that's not. What troubles me." he replied. "I am only afraid that the guests will recognize them." "Chi that's not. What troubles me." he replied to come here and meet old citizens of Ohio, and not only that, but this is the grandust city of our country, and there is no place on the face of the globe where one can come and meet better friends or find more enjoyment than in this great city of yours.

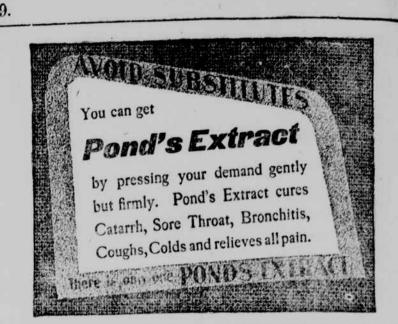
A WORD ABOUT OHIO.

A WORD ABOUT OHIO. You expect me to say a word or two about Ohio,

and I will do so with the proverbial modesty of the Ohioan. (Laughter.) Ohio has furnished all the Republican Presidents save the first and the great-est of them, and has plenty of timber left to furprehension over untried responsibilities, by fleeing from our plain duty, and at the same time giving up what we are entitled to before we have even taken an opportunity to look at it.

DOES PEACE PACIFY:

But it must be confessed that looking at it during the past week has not been an altogether cheerful occupation. While the aspect of some of them, and has plenty of timber left to further from our plain duty, and at the same time giving application of them, and has plenty of timber left to further form our plain duty, and at the same time giving application of them, and has plenty of timber left to further form our plain duty, and at the same time giving application of them, and has plenty of timber left to further form our plain duty, and at the same time giving application of them, and has plenty of timber left to further form our plain duty, and at the same time giving application of them, and has plenty of timber left to further form our plain duty, and at the same time giving application of them, and has plenty of timber left to further form our plain duty, and at the same time giving application of them, and has plenty of timber left to further form our plain duty, and at the same time giving application of them, and has plenty of timber left to further form our plain duty, and at the same time giving application of them, and has plenty of timber left to further form our plain duty, and at the same time giving application of the patricular of the patricula



Buckeyes had best not know about, at least, just now. (Laughter.) We will let you know about them next fall.

Ohio put the first troops in the field after the call sorting to those marts. We broke it down, and of the President last spring, and to the glory of we cannot, dare not display the cowardice and Ohio it may be said that the first American soldier who lost his life in the Spanish war was an Ohioan. I mention this to let you know that Ohio

who lost his life in the Spanish war was an Ohioan. I mention this to let you know that Ohio is always in the front. You may possibly have heard about the Ohioan who, I think on one occasion like this became a little confused in some way. After the evening's entertainment he did not know exactly where he was, and some friends, in a joke, put him to sleep in a cemetery for the night. In the morning when he woke up he looked around, and saw nothing but tombs and monuments. "Well," he exclaimed, "here's Ohio, the first man at the resurrection." (Laughter.)

I can understand why it is that New-York City is growing so rapidly. A great many Ohioans are coming here and interesting themselves in the commercial affairs of New-York. They come here to make money, but sometimes they go home with less than they brought with them. You have heard considerable talk about Manila and our new possessions. We hear a great deal of talk about the question in Ohio, but I don't think they have any well-defined ideas as to what they intend to do about it. The feeling now with the men there is that the Filipinos, for attacking our sailors and soldiers, should be punished to the extent of teaching them to respect the American Nation and the American flag. When that is done it will be time enough to decide what course shall be taken with the Filipinos. When the proper time comes, I have no fear but that this country will act justly, and that the coming in contact with the Anglo-Saxon race and the Buckeyes who will go to those islands to start street railroads and other enterprises, will have the effect before long of civilizing the natives and preparing them for governing themselves.

WHAT FILIPINOS MUST LEARN.

WHAT FILIPINOS MUST LEARN.

But the matter which requires attending to immediately is that these natives must be taught to respect the country and the flag. When they have cived this lesson then we will tell them what kind of a government it will be to their advantage This is the last time I shall come to join you at these dinners as Governor of Ohio. But I hope that when I go out of office you will be willing to extend to me an invitation to the fourteenth

dinners.

Before closing, I may say that I have no fear of our Government, and that our congress and Fresident will be able to meet and manage the difficult problems that now present themselves with reference to our new possessions. The proper course for us to take, as the distinguished Senator from Deiaware and his no less distinguished colleague, Mr. Reid, have told you, is to go forward, and let us show the nations of the world that America lives to assist those who need it and to redress wrongs wherever they exist.

GENERAL MERRITT'S ADDRESS.

General Merritt was then introduced, the chairman referring to him as Admiral Dewey's coadjutor, and the man who had written a chapter in the history of the United States that will live forever. As he arose three cheers were proposed and given. He said in part:

The next speaker was ex-Governor Campbell

The next speaker was ex-Governor Campbell of Ohlo, who spoke in part as follows:

Gentlemen of the Ohlo Society: I would include the indies in this greeting, but friend Southard has builded in the speaker of the Ohlo Society: I would include the indies in this greeting, but friend Southard has streamly embraced them. Just it is his privilege, for old men may do that with impunity, and therefore, you see, I am debarred from the pleasure. I am moved to say to-matht, from being here with our honored Peace Commissioners, that "God moves in a mysterious way His woners to perform." I was at a banquet like this one about four or five years ago—an Ohlo languet—and I remember how my old friend Michael D. Harrset, who was not be succeeded to the for as a volunteer I took basic with him, and I said that, while perhaps we ourselves would not see it, our children would like to see the islands east of us, the republics north of us and the republics south of us, and every land from the Istimus to the pole, under the American flag. The Hawatian Islands have come to us, in the Fer Veet.

So far tract of land may begin to develop the additional to the pole in the second that a matter is not to write the second the secon

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE DAY.

I am sorry that Judge Day is not here. His career has been that of a typical American. It could not have come to any one but him. Two years ago he was a practising lawyer in a little country town in Ohio. We have got lots more like country town in Ohlo. We have got lots more like him out there. We have got thousands of them. They are our Ohlo country boys, unambitious and mortal. But they are all Days if you give them a chance. Judge Day was first made Assistant Secretary of State. Then circumstances put him in first place, and he held that post in time of war and trouble. We are compelled to say as men and as Americans that he did well. Directly after this he was appointed to the Peace Commission, and there he made a record of which we may speak with pride. He was at the front of that body, He was the leader, and he conducted his negotiations, not with any underhand back-door methods, but in an honest, manly, straightforward way.

And there is another Ohlo boy whom I would call to your attention. He was born in the same district which I once represented in Congress, and he was born in a county that invariably gave my opponent a majority of twenty-five thousand or upward. He is your neighbor and your friend. I always think of him irrst in commection with his great work on "Ohlo in the War." And it is with feeling that I recall his description of the death of Colonel Minor Milligan as his greatest personal loss in the war. If Senator Gray's wife were beter I would like to make her ears tingle with what I feel like saying about her husband. But I cannot say so many nice things before his face. I have seen a great deal of him in the Senate. We belong, you know, to the same long suffering political party.

These men have come to us, just out of a little war. People did not know what they waitled her. him out there. We have got thousands of them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

THE NAVY.

And now I come to my toast-"Our Navy." How shall I speak of it? The tangues of angels as needed to give to it an adequate enlogy and worth. ily portray its glories, for no hun I speak not alone of our new Nava which has just lated they are to us, and the ro War was

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT HARPER. President Harper, who followed ex-Governor

ampbell and who began to speak at twenty minutes after 12, sabi: "To-day is Sunday, so you'll have plenty of time to recuperate later." Continuing, he said in past:

does it impose? And what satisfact ITS EVOLUTION EASILY TRACED. Love of country, like father and mother love is a sentiment in the growth of which hundreds of yet in a position to understand the meaning of patriotism. He has no land; there is as yet no

feeling. Nor has America always stood uper the plane. We may not forget the story of the ges Indian; the tale of tragedy of the negro. But the higher sentiment is to-day the typical sentiment of the thinking citizen of the United States. In other words, while the nations of the pareach for itself, developed a special and limited

each for itself, developed a special and limbs form of patriotism, all of these forms have been incorporated into one, and that one is be spirit which controls the highest impulse of have form prehistoric times, is ours. The lides down from prehistoric times, is ours. The shall have cultivated the local patriotism with Greek have cultivated the local patriotism with Gorest foster national unity, but now as Christians and extent pervaded National feeding. The state of high individual and of the State are the same We may love ourselves, but not to the injury of our make bors. We may love our country, but not is the state of the same we may be seen to be some the same we may be seen to be some to the same we may be seen to be some to the same we may be seen to be some to the same we have some seen the same we may be seen to be some to the same we have seen the same we may be seen to be some to the same we have seen that same seen the same we have seen the same seen